

## RETURN OF A.E.F. IS ALMOST WHOLLY QUESTION OF SHIPS

## Warning Against Exaggerated Hopes Given by Chief of S.O.S.

## TO RAISE PRESENT FIGURE

**Average Will Be Maintained or Increased Until Boost in Mid Spring**

A warning against exaggerated hopes of a too speedy return of the A.E.F. was given this week by Maj-Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S. He pointed out that both the War Department and the heads of the A.E.F. had refrained from indulging in over-optimistic estimates because the transport problem from one month to the next is affected by so many influences that no person may predict accurately how many troops can be transported in any given month.

Some optimistic estimates, without particular foundation in fact, made in unofficial quarters, have aroused hopes which cannot be realized at the present time, General Harbord pointed out.

"The War Department has never said that we would be transporting 300,000 men a month back home at this time, and all talk of that sort is nonsense," said General Harbord. "Give us the ships and the monthly sailing records will take care of themselves. We can fill the vessels with soldiers no matter how fast they come. We have received all the shipping we have been promised by the War Department and our sailings have been as heavy as anyone who appreciates the present state of the world's shipping could expect.

**175,000 Embarkations This Month**  
 "We confidently expect to have 175,000 embarkations in February. That is about the average for January, allowing for the fewer days in February. We expect not only to maintain this average, but gradually to better it until the middle of spring, when we look for a substantial increase in shipping, both from foreign sources and from United States cargo boats which are

"An immediate increase in the number of passenger vessels available from foreign sources is not looked for. We have secured a certain amount of German shipping, and in March we expect to carry 17,000 troops back to the States in these boats. These ships will remain in the United States for several weeks, however, to be repaired and refitted with increased carrying accommodations and then put into transport service again. That will increase our troop carrying

ing facilities. "I say how many boats we have engaged in carrying troops at the present time because all of the shipping is furnished on schedules made up by the shipping board which may vary from month to month. For example, the navy has a schedule carrying troops at the present time which will be withdrawn from the service on their arrival in the United States and other ships of different capacities put on in their places by the War Department. It is in the navy's stock of boats when a ship breaks down it is difficult to tell when it will be ready for sea again.

### Getting Troops to France

"One must realize that when the United States was rushing troops to France at the rate of 300,000 a month last summer, more than half of the shipping engaged in that work was furnished by the British Government. Great Britain, France and Italy were going on short rations to make that diversion of shipping possible and get our troops over here where they could fight.

"After the Armistice, naturally enough, Great Britain set about the work of getting in a supply of food and material and transporting home her Colonial troops to India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, troops that have been over here for several years.

"When that task has been completed, Great Britain will turn over to us a number of additional transports which will increase our troops carrying capacity greatly. At the present time we are utilizing a number of British boats. Every month we are told how many men we can figure on transporting home in British boats the next month. So far the British have exceeded their estimate. We are liberating them."

"We are already using French, Italian and other vessels, and are adding new ones as opportunities offers."

### A Question of Boats

"The return of the A.E.F., therefore, is almost wholly a question of boats. At all times since the signing of the Armistice the Army has been prepared to load without undue delay all the transports available. At present there are 300,000 to 400,000 officers and men ready for quick movement to the gang-planks; and of these 5,183 officers and 139,211 enlisted men are actually at embar-

The numbers sailing from the French ports were: Brest, 162,730; St. Nazaire, 55,255; Bordeaux, 66,402; Marseille, 8,803; La Havre, 747.

ports on February 16 were the following numbers: Brest, 1,312 officers, 43,242 enlisted men; St. Nazaire, 1,371 officers, 31,157 enlisted men; Bordeaux, 2,415 officers, 63,412 enlisted men; Marseille, 84 officers, 1,400 enlisted men.

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**338,866 DEPARTURE TOTAL;  
ARTILLERYMEN LEAD WEEK**

Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two officers and 35,558 men sailed home aboard the liner *France* last night, according to G.I.F.O.'s official tally, making a grand total of 338,566 A.E.F. members who have left foreign soil. The number was a jump of more than 100,000 from the previous week's total, but it represents the second best week in the history of A.E.F. home going.

The Allies were most conspicuous in the sailing lists, with a total of 16,973. Infantrymen were second, with 10,472. One thousand five hundred and seventy-one officers and 9,105 soldier casualties departed.

A readjustment, affecting the members of all auxiliary organizations, was announced last night. The American Red Cross will have space on outgoing passenger ships and transports. Two-thirds of the space on all steamers of the French line has been reserved for the American Red Cross. The American Red Cross is allotted to civilian travelers. The American Red Cross and other armies will use the two-thirds

the ice menace.







## The Stars and Stripes

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FEBRUARY 22, 1919

This year's anniversary of the birth of George Washington sees a goodly portion of the American Army keeping watch and ward over the land of a vanquished foe, the most cruel and unscrupulous foe that Americans have ever been called upon to face. It sees another goodly portion of the American Army at rest or maneuvers in the fair land of France, waiting its return to the United States. The prospect would have pleased George Washington, trouncer of Hessians, lover of France and France's fighting men, and the first Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

But it is not George Washington the soldier, great soldier though he was, who should most occupy the minds of the A. E. F. on this, his approaching anniversary. It is George Washington the ex-soldier; George Washington the good citizen, who when war was done quietly betook himself to his plantation on the banks of the Potomac and strove valiantly in peace as in war to make his country great; George Washington the public-spirited, who, even against his will, lent his aid in the formation of the Constitution, and took office under the United States as its first President. "First in war," let it not be forgotten that he was also "first in peace"—first in whatever path of public duty lay before him to tread.

George Washington, ex-soldier, did not seek to live upon his laurels. He pitched in and helped in the formation of the new republic that was to be, sacrificing ease, and comfort, and financial reward. That is why the third of his great titles is "first in the hearts of his countrymen." That is why his example is worth following by every American soldier honorably discharged from service.

### MARKED MEN

From overseas come the echoes of bitter controversy. The multitudinous ears of the A. E. F., strained to catch the sounds of "Welcome home" and the chorus of "Well done," have been assailed instead by the discordant notes of violent combat. Is the Constitution threatened with annulment? No. A general strike ordered? Not at all. Civil war declared? Not yet. No, the question that is rending the otherwise fairly United States is simply this: Shall the home-staying soldiers be distinguished from the members of the A. E. F. by wearing a silver chevron instead of a gold?

Out of all the hubbub and from all the welter of letters to the editor printed by the ton back home there emerges, clear and challenging, this argument: "The question as to whether a soldier stayed at home or sailed to France was not for him to decide. For those of us who stayed behind it was a deep and bitter disappointment. Why rub it in by compelling us to wear the badge of our regret?"

To which the A. E. F. might reply that if it was no disgrace to have served as a soldier at home (which it certainly was not), then why should the insignia of such service make the wearer blush? But now comes the news that the House, Committee on Military Affairs has ingeniously solved the whole imbroglio by reporting to Congress a bill which abolishes all chevrons, whether gold or silver—news which, it must be admitted, is being received throughout the A. E. F. with a somewhat contemptuous exasperation, saved from ill-humor by the sweetening of laughter.

For, after all, the men of the A. E. F. are, by the experiences they have had, marked men for all time. They will not need chevrons to be recognizable. Those who could not get here are incalebly poorer in all those memories which go to make a life rich. The "greatest show on earth" came to their town and they did not see it. They drew a blank in the biggest game mankind ever played. We had the luck.

### VERDUN

We are going to take Verdun, the greatest fortress of France. Then it will be peace. There is going to be a struggle the like of which the world has never seen.

(From a letter found on the body of a German infantryman, February, 1916.)

In war there can be but one decision, but there may be a whole multitude of decisive battles—battles which, had they gone otherwise than they did, would have meant victory or defeat. It was in this sense that the first battle of the Marne was decisive—because, had France lost it, Germany would have won the war. The counter-offensive that began July 18, 1918, giving the Allies an initiative that they have not yet relinquished, was decisive in a positive sense, for Germany did lose it in all its manifold co-ordinated phases—in Belgium, on and beyond the Somme, on the Oise, on the Aisne, in the Argonne—and Germany thereby lost the war.

The battle of Verdun was decisive because if France had lost it she would have lost the war.

The last great authoritative account of Verdun—to be written perhaps a dozen, perhaps a thousand, years hence—may or may not relate that the battle, announced at 4 o'clock on the morning of February 21, 1916, by the explosion of a heavy shell within the city itself, was initiated solely in order to forestall a hypothetical Allied offensive (which materialized none the less in July on the Somme), and that the region of Verdun was selected for purely tactical reasons.

That account will state, however, that Verdun actually did develop into a battle

between France and Germany; that the contending forces in all that welter of snow and mud and blood were more than armed hosts in the death grapple—they were the souls of a free republic and of a militarized despotism.

Verdun came to mean that in less than a week. And in just two days over that week—on February 29, 1916—the supreme embodiment of one of those two kinds of soul, after parading hither and yon with great words in the back areas, after announcing his intention of conferring the field marshal's baton on his son within the soon to be attained stronghold itself, was on his way back to Berlin.

"Tactical success partial, battle lost," wrote a terse German critic in the early days of March. Had it not been so, instead of helping celebrate today the third anniversary of the battle of Verdun, the A. E. F., not an expeditionary force, but an army fighting for its country's salvation on its country's own soil, might be battling desperately at this very moment to save New York on the last natural line of defense from the northeast, a low cluster of hills in southwestern Connecticut with whose name not a thousandth of the A. E. F. is familiar. Who, for the matter of that, three years ago today, had ever heard of the Cote du Poivre, Douaumont, or Le Mort Homme?

### IN BLACK AND WHITE

Standing among the dignitaries of the foreign offices, the sovereigns of States, the members of cabinets, the diplomatists and the writers who heard President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations last Friday were some men in khaki whose "rank and title" in the registration book reads simply, "Private, U.S.A."—some of the men whose presence in France during the months just past made possible the League of Nations.

They heard the President say that the plan was made for the "men who go to bed tired at night and wake up without hope"; they heard the words of the covenant itself that is proposed to end all wars spoken clearly and emphatically by their Commander-in-Chief, and they saw the printed copies in the hands of the delegates. They knew then that the thing that their comrades had fought and died for through a winter and around the seasons until one November morning was real—it was there on paper for all the world to read.

There was little ceremony, there was no debate, there was nothing to show of the days of earnest discussion, of claim and counter-claim, of doubt and faith and the power that drove out the doubt and downed the opposition. The draft was read and explained, and that was all.

It is not yet accepted. It was not even submitted without reservation on the part of some members of the commission that helped to draw it up. But it is there, surely "a living thing," as the President himself called it, with as fair a chance for success among the United States of Civilization as had the Constitution of the United States of America when it came before the sceptic and fearful councillors, the doubters and cynics in the legislatures of the original States, who very likely sneered at the "idealistic document," far too impractical to be worthy of their support.

The privates who heard the draft of the covenant of the League of Nations believe that their comrades did not die in vain.

2 + 2 = ?

Along with Adam and a few other people who, because of apples and other things, didn't do all by posterity that they might have, may be classed the man who invented arithmetic. The discovery of the stupendous, but doubtful, fact that two and two makes four started something which isn't finished yet.

This paper recently printed the insignia and skeleton histories of the divisions of the A. E. F. in which was included the number of prisoners captured by each. Prompted more by a natural inquisitiveness than by a postcard from a private to the effect that "if the K. P.'s of his company hadn't captured more prisoners than his whole division was credited with" he would eat his overseas cap fried (and a few dozen other like communications), we struck a total of the prisoners attributed to all the divisions. The total was 62,315.

The joke is that all the prisoners the A. E. F. can scrape up for roll call and computation is 49,000-odd, with the information that a few hundred more, turned over to the French at the front, will be returned.

It isn't quite clear whom this is on, but, before we set 'em up for a round, it may be stated that the divisional totals printed came from the staffs of the divisions themselves and that the most reasonable explanation advanced is that prisoners were given from one outfit to another in battle, sometimes to a unit of another army, and that some of the Boche were counted twice. Anyhow, it's an average.

### FEET

There is no truth in the report from America that men's shoe stores will in future carry no sizes under 9½C. In fact, there has been no such report. But it would be easy to start one, just the same.

The bitter truth is, as 100 per cent of the Army must know, that squads eating and vesting, coupled with long hikes to the front, and long hikes back, and long hikes somewhere else, and standing guard, and standing K. P. (with no discarded tomato cases available), and standing in chow line, and standing in dish-wash line, and otherwise disposing one's self erect, tend—if one may have recourse to an ancient quip—to broaden the understanding. The broadening process is aided and abetted by the so-called trench shoe, which has survived the trenches, and which is certainly not light and probably not fantastic.

So, when our grandchildren ask even the least of us what we did in the Great War, we can say, almost to a man, "I went in with 6½B's and came out with 8D's." And we can add, in all solemnity and truth, "Feet won the war."

## The Army's Poets

### SERVICE CHEVRONS

You can strip him of his chevrons,  
You can take his stripes away,  
And the badge of his division,  
Which produces your dismay;  
You can make him scrap his medals,  
But, no matter how you try,  
You can never, never legislate  
That glitter from his eye.

He has seen a summer day  
That you have never dreamed;  
He has seen flesh turn to clay,  
While affronted Heaven screamed;  
He has seen the shattered trench,  
He has seen the twisted wire,  
He has seen strong, living men  
Charred and black in molten fire;  
He has seen beneath his feet  
Flesh of comrades turn to clay;  
As you never could have dreamed  
He has seen a summer day.

You can ban the golden arrow  
That is stitched on his right sleeve,  
And "eradicate distinction"  
With a simple by your leave,  
Promulgate your resolutions,  
Hurl the ink until you die,  
But you can't sponge his memory  
Nor the glitter from his eye.

He has seen an autumn night  
That you could never bear,  
With hell's flare his only light,  
Pointing out hell's angel there;  
He has known a single hour  
When cold steel, red hail and gas  
Ceased and left a holy calm  
Such as come when angels pass;  
He has seen his comrades stand,  
Half-transfigured in release,  
Knights, spurred and panoplied  
By their liege, the Prince of Peace.

ARTILLERIST.

### THE OTHER SIDE

Darling, here's your hero bold:  
Silver stripes instead of gold  
Shine upon my sleeve today,  
'Cause I couldn't sail away.

SHE  
But, my darling, don't you bleat.  
No one thinks you had cold feet;  
You had to do as you were told—  
Silver stripes instead of gold.

DAVID M. MACQUARRIE,  
Chaplain, Camp Merritt, N. J.

### RECOMPENSE

I may not see again the sunshine falling,  
June eventide, athwart a cottage door  
Where mocking birds, in arias entralling,  
Their golden floods of melody outpour.  
Where roses red, thrilling with rapture,  
Climb upward with their wondrous scent and bloom,  
Shedding their fragrant petals as they capture  
Their paradise—the easement of their room.

And as I skulk in dark and sodden trenches,  
Befouled with mud and slime and clotting blood,  
My soul is stifled with the awful stench  
That surge upon me in a stinking flood:  
Before me, grisly heaps of dead and dying,  
Rising fast, blot out the smiling sky,  
And all at once my tortured soul is crying,  
"Why?"—in fevered, mad rebellion—"why?"

And then it seems that God, in wondrous fashion,  
Fathoms the depth of human agony,  
And gently stills the spirit's fiery passion,  
Revealing what the recompense shall be.

The little cottage by the maples shaded,  
Where roses red up to her casement steal,  
Shall never have its sanctity invaded—  
Roses petals ground beneath the Prussian heel!  
She shall not see the hostile hordes assailing,  
Nor shudder from their butchery, nor—worse,  
Shriek to the savage Huns prayers unavailing,  
Who answer with a laugh, a shot, a curse.

She shall not see the last, red-glowing ember,  
The fiery sparks from blackened ruins pour,  
And, gazing at the awful scene, remember  
Nay, she whose purest love is my life's core,  
Shall not at midnight start from troubled rest,  
In terror shriek at one, who, swiftly creeping,  
Leaves her at dawn with bleeding, sword-  
slashed breast.

I may not see again the sunshine falling,  
June eventide, athwart a cottage door—  
But mocking birds, in arias entralling,  
Shall golden floods of melody outpour;  
And roses red, each June, in wildest rapture,  
Shall bring to her their fragrance and their bloom.

Though I may never see them as they capture  
Their paradise—the easement of their room,  
Pvt. JAMES R. ELDREDGE.

### BUDDIES O' MINE

You were right, Mister William T. Sherman,  
When you uttered that message divine,  
For only today I have laid them away—  
Those two little buddies of mine.

We had crossed in a transport from Gotham  
To the papers and the papers to France,  
We had buddled together in any old weather,  
And together we'd taken our chance.

And many a time in our hiking  
When I was unable to crawl,  
They carried the pack that was slung on my  
back—  
With never a kick at it all.

Rugged, they were, tough and sturdy—  
Though maybe they never would shine  
In a high-brow café on the rue de Broadway,  
They were genuine buddies of mine.

And now that their duty is finished  
The thought that is left to console  
Is: though they were rough, they were made of  
real stuff  
And each of them harbored a sole.

So thus, when the snow fell this morning  
And keen as a whip was the air,  
My buddies checked in—to a fat sergeant's grin,  
Who issued me then a new pair.

Pvt. JOHN P. E. ENIGOS,  
A. P. O. 758.

### EXPIATION

Time was, O Lord, I feared to die,  
The joyous days, so free from care,  
Kept my base thoughts from mounting high  
Above the earth that seemed so fair.

But now my life I humbly lay  
In expiation at Thy feet,  
In this Thy most holy day  
Thy mercy, Lord, when we shall meet.

Lt. Chaplain THOMAS F. COAKLEY.

### MY SWEETHEART

I left her one day and hurried away  
To answer Democracy's call;  
A tear dimmed her eye as I kissed her goodbye,  
And she swore she loved me above all.

This sweetheart of mine, a vision divine,  
Was the fairest that heaven could send;  
And though I did grieve, she made me believe,  
She'd be faithful to me to the end.

Does she dance with joy when some other boy  
Says, "Dearie, let's go to a show?"  
Does she jump with glee and say "Come sit near me?"  
On the sofa that I used to know?

Don't think that I fear, when she's so sincere;  
She is, for she vowed she would be.  
Does she not sit out nights and take me in the sights?  
She does! you can take it from me!

HOWARD A. HERTY,  
Regt. Sgt. Maj., Int.

### ROOSEVELT

(January 8, 1919.)  
Pirm of conviction,  
Mighty and strong,  
Warrior of Freedom,  
Foe of the wrong;  
Rest with thy laurels  
Won in the fight;  
Great is the victory,  
When right is might!  
Farwell, great statesman,  
Sweet be thy rest  
Under the banner  
Victory has blessed;  
Fame was thy portion,  
But in God's hand  
You stood foursquare, as  
America's man!  
C. R. TAYLOR,  
Cpl., Hqs. Det., 17th Engrs. (Ry.).

## THE FIRST YANK



Washington's Birthday, 1778

### CAN'T BE HUMAN

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
Most all the grumbling that goes on in our company about the chow, about going home, about the Top Kicker, or about the million and one other things that we can give vent to, the inexhaustible store of ticks that we have laid up, there is only one member of the company who has never said a word in regard to these troubles, and so far as I know he has never let such things as hating the Terrible Top enter his mind, even in a secret.

Although this member has been with the company for about seven months, he claims two service stripes. He doesn't fuss about them, but when spoken to on such matters he simply looks you straight in the eye and would have you to understand that he saw real front line service before the majority of Field Hospital No. 7 ever did. Of course, he can't prove this, as his service record has never been forwarded to the company, and probably never will be and there is some doubt as to his ever having been sworn into the service at all.

Anyway, we will let that part of it drop, for he has seen some real service since being with our company and we'll all have to agree that he is there with the goods when it comes to being a good skate. And say, you just ought to see him pass up these loot on the street without saluting. A few of the boys have seen him pass up a general once, and any number of colonels, majors and captains, and the best of it all is that he gets by with this stuff of his.

He joined our company while in the second battle of the Marne, went through the whole offensive without a scratch, helped to wipe out the St. Mihiel salient, and took a hand in the Argonne offensive, and during this whole time he never had a new issue of clothing or equipment. Most extraordinary thing, considering the amount of clothing some of our company did away with during that period of time.

Well, to prove that we are fighting the hardest part of the war right here on the Rhine, this faithful, brave and well behaved soldier has been taken to let out one howl, and this was at the bugler that always blows reveille about an hour too early for the whole company. The fact is, he would never have registered this howl at all, but he was just voicing his sentiments of the whole company and he felt justified when he did it.

Oh, yes, we came very near forgetting to tell you his name. It is "Plage, Camille"; serial number, 000,000; mascot, Co. P. F. 7, Med. Depot.

He swears by all that is good and holy that none of those cheap, yellow-livered curs back in the States will ever be allowed to associate with him if they can't show service stripes and cooties instead of the ordinary run of common dog fleas.

As to Camille's never receiving a scratch while in action, there is room for discussion.

THOMAS BLAISE,  
Field Hospital No. 7.

### DIPLOMAS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
While we were outwitting the Hun we were also getting a speedy education in subjects that no college class room offers—a knowledge of the relative value of things and a background, bright and pure, and new ideas. I might say it is somewhat similar to the perspective one gets in studying history. We were being taught some grand lessons, developing a wonderful sense of the proportion of things. We learned the unimportance of trivial disputes and the emptiness of petty desires.

The theater of operations of going through hell was to us a school of experience. The courses offered were unusually interesting. We took as many as we saw fit, showing no regard for grades. When we got a Hun or two we were given credit for a perfect recitation for the day. Classes ran day and night; sometimes one period lasted 24 hours and 25 hours on Sundays and holidays.

The class rooms were so constructed that you couldn't push the fellow who, sat next to you off the bench and cause the class to become disorderly. Each individual had a bench of his own, which he carried on his shoulder. When trouble started or he found things becoming disorderly he used it to good advantage.

We had no recess, study hour or time to prepare our lessons; no mail service, consequently

### HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES OF  
February 22, 1918.

FRESH FROM TRENCHES TO DELIGHTS OF AIX—First American Permissonnaires Given Rousing Welcome on Arrival in France; Savoy Watering Place—Mayor Extends Greetings for townfolk—Colored Band Leads Troops Through Streets—Seventy Hotels Ready to House Thousands Who Will Soon Flock to Resort.

TUSCANIA LOSS IS STERLING TEST OF NATION'S MIND—News of Transport's Sinking Taken Quietly and Resolutely—Weather Turns Pro-Ally—Freight Trains Again in Motion and Competition of Seaports is Greatly Reduced—Labor Looks to Government—Mediation, Commission Wins Favor by Impartial Handling of Vexing Problems.

MORE TIME GIVEN ON WAR RISK PLAN—Congress Makes April 12 Final Date for Taking Out Protection.

MADE IN FRANCE BY THE U.S. ARMY—Articles Difficult to Ship Are Milled in Overseas Shops.

checks from home were never given a thought. The school of experience did not encourage athletics; we had no teams, so winning Saturday's game and making a rep for ourselves or the big parties at the end of the season, did not worry us.

Some of the brightest and best fellows in the school never finished their freshman year, but they got the dips, real dips they were, made of material far more precious than sheepskin covered with gold. These were the Honor students. We had a wonderful class day on November 11. Commencement exercises will be held the day the Peace Treaty is signed.

HAVELOCK E. PHILLIPS,  
Pvt., Base Hospital No. 31.

### SPELLERS, CENTER!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
In order to insert a little novelty into the competition which is going on between different individuals, divisions, etc., in the A. E. F., I wish to issue a challenge to any individual in the A. E. F. from the Chief of Staff down to the lowest buck to meet me in a spelling contest at any time and place suitable to both parties, the only rules governing the contest to be that each party shall be given no less than one thousand and no more than ten thousand words to be chosen by a committee of three disinterested parties.

Webster's Dictionary shall be the final authority in case of dispute, the party misspelling the fewest number of words to be declared winner of the contest.

I also wish to issue a challenge to any man or men in the A. E. F. to meet me in a reading contest, the material to be read being any piece of English prose, and that participant being declared winner who reads with the best expression. The piece of prose read shall be chosen by a committee of three disinterested parties, from any source whatever, and shall be of such length as to consume a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 45 minutes, figuring on a basis of 150 words to the minute.

HAROLD A. MACCALLUM,  
Pvt., 310th Field Hospital.

### WHY CELEBRATE?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
A little suggestion from an old head of the U.S. Army: Why are the States going through all the expense of welcoming homecoming soldiers? Why not let the soldiers be discharged immediately upon their arrival in the United States and the States and Government give the soldiers that have done their bit for democracy a bonus which would be of profit to these men, their wives and kids, instead of spending millions of dollars throughout the U.S.A. for such purposes as above stated? This campaign should be started by all the newspapers instead of starting campaigning for such little things as refreshments for soldiers; their mothers, sisters, etc., would certainly furnish the men with articles of this sort.

AN OLD SOLDIER,  
Hqrs. Troop, 33rd Division.

### BATTER UP

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
Having read so much about pancake miracles in your esteemed paper, it would seem an injustice to omit the following:

Breakfast by parcel post has been the cry for so many years that, enterprised by big ideas, a factory that later grew into an immense plant was, a few years ago, started at Seldom, Ill. The plant at present covers all of that town and one-third of Never, Ill. Canned pancakes in pure syrup are sold so fast that they need no introduction. They are shipped to every corner of the earth, except France. The owner will not embarrass mess sergeants under any circumstances. This plant is so large that it would make a circus parade look like a gnat chasing its mother over Brooklyn bridge.

Freight trains of 84 flat cars each constantly stream through the plant. When the empty trains arrive, they are unloaded directly into a position to receive the cakes, four of these latter being allotted to a can. The train following carries also 84 cars—50 with pancakes, 24 with syrup and ten with tin-can covers. The pancake cars are so constructed that the simple touch of a lever sends 480 cakes from each car into the cans simultaneously every ten minutes. The syrup cars have perforated bottoms that fill every can to the brim. These are followed by the last ten cars that place on the covers, hermetically sealing each can. The cars of the next train are equipped with magnetic bottoms that automatically pick up every can, clearing the floor beneath for the next load of empties following.

The cakes are made right on the cars, which are greased by a steamroller. A little further up the line are 480 nozzles that fill each car with 480 cakes, every time they sput. The batter enters these nozzles at Hardy, Ill., four miles distant. The next stop sees the train running through the ovens. The cakes are turned over by the vibrations of a squad of buglers who are constantly blowing mess call. Twenty-four thousand cakes are baked every ten minutes, or 1,152,000 in an eight-hour day.

Every mess sergeant is invited to inspect this plant. He will receive a sample that will bring tears to his eyes and cause him to write a book entitled: "Why Mess Sergeants Worry."

The owner of this plant was a buck private in the Spanish-American War and promised to get even with his mess sergeant, whose hobby was to eliminate seconds. Success is his. Visit the ovens. A warm welcome awaits you. If you are fond of baseball, do not fail to see the 480 batters in action.

HENRY FISHER,  
Pvt., Co. D, 501st Engrs.  
P. S.—One to a man. No seconds.

### NOT REGULATION

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—  
Being a chronic grouch, I have found something in THE STARS AND STRIPES on which to harp. I have read your paper for nearly a year and in that time I never found the slightest chance in which to open up till I had read every word and every advertisement on every page of this issue and finally reached the advertisement of a certain well-known American clothing firm at the bottom of the last column of the last page. If this firm, which expects to do a land office business when the boys return to the U.S.A., really wants to realize this expectation, it had better get a doughboy to illustrate its advertisements. If you will notice, the three squads pictured have eight men to the rank; it looks more like a crowd of hungry stowaways charging the mess line or perhaps it is from a photo of old Company D, 161st Infantry (at Is-sur-Tille last winter), rushing forward when Sgt. Don Proctor asked for volunteers to unload a carload of blacksmith's coal on a Sunday afternoon. The artist, or perhaps cartoonist, who drew this evidently has never been to the small towns of France, or he would know that it would be an impossibility to march a column of eight files through the streets.

Now that I have this off my chest, I feel better. I know it must have hurt your makeup man to have to put such a caricature in your most wonderful yearling of a newspaper. If I see a better picture adorning this ad next week, I will be

Your almost entirely felled grouch,  
A. E. F. Grouch.



# FULL DRAFT OF COVENANT THAT WILL BIND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Historic Document as Read by President Includes 26 Articles

Following is the complete text, 26 articles, of the draft covenant of the League of Nations as read by President Wilson before the plenary session of the Peace Conference last Friday:

**PREAMBLE.**—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for the obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

**ARTICLE I.**—The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meetings of a Body of Delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council, and of a permanent international Secretariat to be established at the Seat of the League.

**ARTICLE II.**—Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the High Contracting Parties. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

## The Executive Council

**ARTICLE III.**—The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the League. The selection of these four States shall be made by the Body of Delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the four States, representatives of the United States, France, Italy and Japan shall be members of the Executive Council. Meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or falling on any such decision, at the Seat of the League, and any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the interests of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations to attend a meeting of the Council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Power unless so invited.

**ARTICLE IV.**—All matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Executive Council, and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Body of Delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

## Permanent Secretariat Established

**ARTICLE V.**—The permanent Secretariat of the League shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a Secretary-General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council; the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the Executive Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

**ARTICLE VI.**—Representatives of the High Contracting Parties and officials of the Secretariat who are engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

**ARTICLE VII.**—Admission to the League of States not signatories to the Covenant shall be made by the Executive Council. States to be invited to adhere to the Covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates, and shall be made by fully self-governing countries including Dominions and Colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

## To Reduce National Armaments

**ARTICLE VIII.**—The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Secretary-General shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armaments are fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale or forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends to itself to grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are unable to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

## Advisory Military Commission

**ARTICLE IX.**—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

**ARTICLE X.**—The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

**ARTICLE XI.**—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the High Contracting Parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the High

Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international interests which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

**ARTICLE XII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

In any case under this Article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

## To Submit to Arbitration

**ARTICLE XIII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. For this purpose the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The High Contracting Parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out an award, the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

**ARTICLE XIV.**—The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, and this Court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing Article. **ARTICLE XV.**—If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. This purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

## To Enforce Recommendation

Where the efforts of the Council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the Council shall be published setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation of the Council, and the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation, and that, if any party shall refuse to comply with the recommendation, the High Contracting Parties shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the League to take the necessary steps to enforce the recommendation, and the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation, and that, if any party shall refuse to comply with the recommendation, the High Contracting Parties shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation.

**ARTICLE XVI.**—Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its obligations under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to assist in the enforcement of the Covenant by the League, the prohibition of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The High Contracting Parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special attack or blockade against one of the members of the League which is imposed by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the High Contracting Parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

## For States Not Members

**ARTICLE XVII.**—In the event of disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League.

Upon such invitation being given the Executive Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligation of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a State member of the League which in the case of a State member of the League would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

**ARTICLE XVIII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

**ARTICLE XIX.**—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sov-

erignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

## Mandatories on League's Behalf

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the safeguarding of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory Power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical situation, are unable to provide for the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of the territory, and who also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

## Must Report on Stewardship

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical situation, are unable to provide for the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of the territory, and who also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be entrusted by the League to the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the Seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to examine and report on the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

**ARTICLE XX.**—The High Contracting Parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish a permanent Bureau of Labor.

## Freedom of Commercial Transit

**ARTICLE XXI.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind among other things the arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

**ARTICLE XXII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the duty of the League is to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind among other things the arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

**ARTICLE XXIII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

**ARTICLE XXIV.**—It shall be the right of the Body of Delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

**ARTICLE XXV.**—The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, or solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

## Release from Former Obligations

In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this Covenant, have entered into any treaty or engagement inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such treaty or engagement.

**ARTICLE XXVI.**—Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council, and by a majority of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates.

**ARTICLE XXVII.**—The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

**ARTICLE XXVIII.**—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sov-

# LEAGUE COVENANT SET BEFORE WORLD AT PEACE SESSION

Continued from Page 1

is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into ruin. Its purposes do not for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared and its powers made unmistakable.

"It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a League to secure the peace of the world. It is a League which can be used for co-operation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion.

"Then," he continued, "now if I may believe the picture which I see, there comes into the foreground the great body of the laboring people of the world, the men and women and children upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall, whether we wish it to do so or not, people who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of lively hope.

## Full Publicity for Treaties

"These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation and help and will be among the wards of the combined governments of the world. There is, I take leave to say, a very great step in advance in the more conception of that."

No international agreement will be valid, the President explained, unless it has been given full publicity, and before it is effective it must be registered with the Secretary-General and exposed where anyone may read it.

"I," he continued, "there is a feature about this Covenant which to my mind is one of the greatest and most satisfactory advances that have been made. We are done

## Knights of Columbus Club House

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Officers' Uniforms to Measure in 24 Hours  
Gymnasial Strasse, Coblenz

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## Is there any AMERICAN BARBER SHOP in Paris?

Yes, there is a very good one with American  
reclining Barber Chairs  
GUILLON  
5 Boulevard des Capucines  
(near the Place de l'Opera)

## AMERICAN EYE CLASSES

E. J. Heyerowitz  
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## THE FRENCH MARK

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LIP LIP

Round, Square and  
other forms. ::  
Luminous and ordinary Dials.  
Sold by all Watchmakers.  
Be sure that the mark "LIP" is on the dial.

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collector, the speedometer,  
gathers toll, his  
richest hauls invariably  
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Right in materials; built  
right—every ounce of  
rubber, every inch of  
fabric or cord, selected  
and tested for quality;  
every measurement true  
to the thousandth of an  
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The General Tire & Rubber Company

Fabric or Cord for pleasure cars  
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—keeps anything

with annexations of helpless people, meant in some instances by some Powers to be used merely for exploitation. We recognize in the most solemn manner that the helpless and undeveloped peoples of the world, being in that condition, put an obligation upon us to look after their interests primarily before we use them for our interests; and that in all cases of this sort hereafter it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations who are assigned as the tutors and advisers and directors of those peoples shall look to their interest and to their development before they look to the interests and material desires of the mandatory nation itself."

"A belated document," the President called the plan, for he said he felt that the conscience of the world had long been prepared to express itself more altruistically and that the sympathy between peoples that the League embodies is not new sympathy, but only an expression of it.

## Beautiful Thing Born of War

"Many terrible things have come out of this war, gentlemen," said the President in conclusion, "but some very beautiful things have come out of it. Wrong has been defeated, but the rest of the world has been more conscious than it ever was before of the majesty of right."

"People that were suspicious of one another can now live as friends and comrades in a single family, and desire to do so. The miasma of distrust, of intrigue, is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying, 'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realize it before, but now we do realize it, and this is our Covenant of fraternity and of friendship.'"

When the President sat down, M. Clemenceau warmly shook his hand. Then the translator rose and rendered the President's words in French. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Barnes, for Great Britain, Signor Orlando, for Italy; M. Bourgeois, for France; Baron Makino, for Japan; M. Venizelos, for Greece; Dr. Wellington Koo, for China, and Rustem Haidar, for Hedjaz, also spoke.

The delegates of both France and Japan had at the League of Nations plan with "reservations," but there was no sign of opposition or discussion, and M. Clemenceau closed the meeting with the statement that the plan was "on the table."

## Walk-Over Shoes

AMERICA'S BEST  
34 Boulevard des Capucines  
19-21 Boulevard des Capucines  
PARIS  
12 Rue de la République  
LYONS

EVEN IN THE MIDST OF M YCAMPAGNS," SAID CAESAR, "I HAVE ALWAYS FOUND TIME TO READ"

## Will War-Time Wages Continue?

Has the eight-hour day come to stay? Will the cost of living come down? Will women who took men's jobs in war-time keep them? How will disabled soldiers be fitted for profitable employment? What forms of regulation will take the place of government control of prices and supervision of labor? What plans will be adopted to demobilize the armies and to completely remobilize them in the industries of the nation?

Light on all these pressing questions will be found in

## The Literary Digest

Funk & Wagnalls Company (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), New York

One of these is called "Forging Ahead in Business," a book of 112 pages, bound in paper covers and made to fit easily into a hip pocket. It is published by the American Literary Digest, which has been successful in selling more than 75,000 of these little books since they were first published.

One of the most popular incidents in the aftermath of the Civil War was the epidemic of tramps that afflicted the country in the period of reconstruction. They were tramps of an unusual sort—not lazy men, nor shiftless, but brave men who were driven from their homes by the ravages of war. They were found in the industrial life of the country for their services.

Fortunately the percentage of such men is small. Out of the Civil War came Grant and McKinley to the Presidency. The Revolution gave us Washington, and the long line of great men who washed the institutions of the nation.

Cesar, even in the midst of his campaigns, was planning the steps in the career which made him one of the greatest of the ancient world.

Analyzing the records of these men, one fact stands out prominently. Without exception they were men who used the time of war as a period of thought and purposeful planning. They refused to let the hours pass by waste, and in their own minds they were planning the future of the nation.

It is not easy for a soldier to carry books. Most of the facilities for self-improvement, which are handy for the man at home, are denied the man in camp. But there are certain little books which can be carried in a soldier's pocket and are well worth reading in these war-torn times.

One of these is called "Forging Ahead in Business," a book of 112 pages, bound in paper covers and made to fit easily into a hip pocket. It is published by the American Literary Digest, which has been successful in selling more than 75,000 of these little books since they were first published.

The Institute has reserved a supply of these books for distribution to the men of the armed forces. Giving thoughtful consideration to their future at this time of war, men can find a postcard addressed to the headquarters of the American Literary Digest, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, which will send you a copy of "Forging Ahead in Business" without the slightest cost or obligation on your part.

## Gillette Safety Razor Company

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Will Be Extended to Them at Our  
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AND RECEIVE THEIR MAIL  
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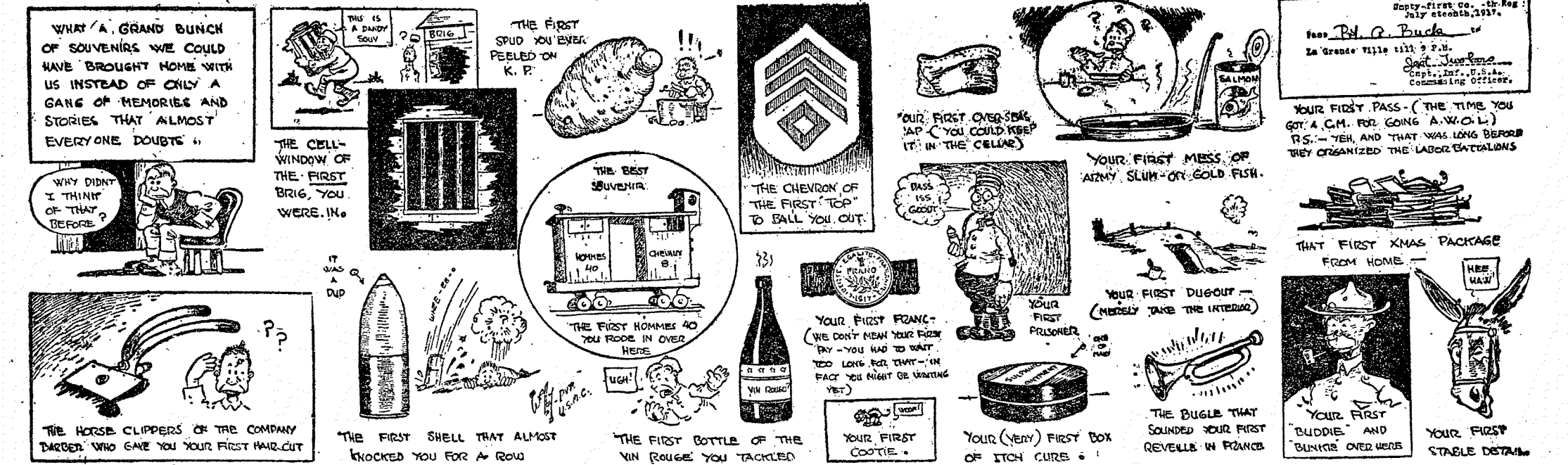
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## IF WE'D ONLY THOUGHT OF IT

—By WALLGREN



## RULES GOVERNING PENTATHLON ARE STATED BY G.H.Q.

Open to All Enlisted Men of  
A.E.F.—Contest Ends  
on May 15

Rules under which the all-point company championship will be conducted throughout the A.E.F. have been announced by G.H.Q. The contest will be a pentathlon embracing five events, the 100 yard dash, 880 yard run, standing broad jump, pull-up and 12½ pound shell-put. All enlisted men of the various companies are eligible to compete. They will wear the following regulation uniform: O.D. web belt, woolen breeches and shirt, roll puttee leggings and regulation shoes, socks and underwear.

The course for the 100-yard dash will be measured off on a road in the vicinity of the camp, care being taken to select a level stretch with no turns. Men may run individually or in competition, as seems most desirable to the divisional athletic officer, and special care will be taken to time each man accurately.

In the 880-yard run the course will be measured off on a road convenient to camp, a stretch being selected as level as possible and with not more than one moderate curve.

**Standing Broad Jump**  
No weight or artificial aid will be allowed in the standing broad jump. The scratch line will be a joint eight inches wide set flush in the ground. Stopping on the scratch so as to mark the ground in an attempt will not be counted as a jump but will count as a trial. Each competitor will be allowed three trials and will be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement will be from the outer edge of the foot to the nearest break of ground made by any part of his person.

Putting the shell will be from the shoulder with one hand only and during the attempt the shell must not pass behind nor below the shoulder. It will be put from seven feet circle. Four feet of the circumference of the circle will be a toe board four inches in height. The circle will be divided into five drawers by lines drawn through the center. Each competitor will be allowed three puts and will be credited with the best one of the three. Measurement of the put will be determined by the zone furthest from the circle in which the shell first breaks ground.

Letting go of a shell in an attempt to put, touching the ground outside of the circle, or touching the ground inside of the circle while the shell is in the competitor's hand, and touching the ground forward of the half front of the circle with any portion of the body before reaching the rear half will be counted as foul puts. Competitors are warned to remain in the circle after putting until their attempts have been marked by the officials.

**The Pull-Up**  
The pull-up bar will be placed at such a height from the ground that when hanging from it with arms straight and body extended the competitor's feet will clear the ground. In scoring the number of times a competitor chins the bar, a completed pull-up will be recorded only when the body is lowered to the full extent of the arms and raised so that the chin appears above the bar. Only one trial will be allowed each contestant and only the number of fully completed pull-ups recorded.

Attendance and performance will both be taken into consideration in the scoring. Men actually absent on detached service will not be counted as present but the tests will be staged on two consecutive days in order that any men on special duty may compete. In order to encourage men to take good care of themselves, keep off sick report and hold themselves fit for the competition, men sick in quarters or hospital will be counted present and competing, as will men absent without leave and men in confinement. The dining efficiency of a company depends upon its training and the number of physically fit men it takes into the firing line.

The pentathlon may be run off at any time under proper supervision of division, or similar unit, athletic officer, but must be completed by May 15.

## GOOD BOUTS CARDED AT BAR-SUR-AUBE

Battling Crane and Kid Silverman Fight Six Round Draw

Six rattling good bouts featured the mill show at First Army Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube Saturday night, the main attraction, a six-round, bringing on Battling Crane, of the M.P.'s, and Kid Silverman, of the 2nd Cavalry, and ending with honors even. This go was a ripper from the opening gong, with both boys swinging for the old K.O., and neither landing.

Silverman did the majority of the leading, but was held even by Crane's counter work. The big M.P. showed a lot of clever footwork, but was not able to offset the Cavalryman's aggressiveness. The men will more than likely be rematched at an early date for a ten-round bout.

The opening go brought on Kid Gibson, of Troop A, Headquarters Battalion, and Young Traub, of the 5th Pioneers. Gibson looked good in the getaway stanza, but two right crosses to the jaw ended his career early in the second frame. It was curtains and slow music.

In the next mill Kid Britt, of Troop A, and Young Kelly, of the Engineers, swapped punches. Kelly was handed the decision after four fifty rounds, but it was announced after the affair that Britt broke his hand in the first frame. Kelly was by far the cleaner boy of the two, Britt butting several times.

**Goldstein Outpoints Young Jordan**  
The third session saw the best looking boy of the evening step into the ring in Young Goldstein of the 53rd Pioneer Infantry. Goldstein easily outpointed Young Jordan, of Troop C, Headquarters Battalion, in a six-frame go.

A rather serious mishap broke up two bouts. Two Smiths, of the 5th Pioneers, and Young Traub, of the 5th Pioneers, and their car ran afoul of a tree and turned turtle, injuring a couple of officers and leaving Young Traub with a broken leg. Young Traub just in time to climb into his lights and take a licking from Young Ross, of the 53rd Pioneers. Ross looked like a million dollars in this round, and Smith saw the handwriting on the wall, taking a rest in the fifth stanza.

Kid Williams and Young Morency staged a nice four-round exhibition scrap. Williams taking the honors without extending himself to any great extent.

Lieut. Thomas S. Brady, of the Engineers, refereed the bouts and showed a good knowledge of the ring game. The bouts were staged by the First Army Athletic Association, with Pvt. Sydney Isaacs as matchmaker and announcer. He is open to hear from all boxers in the A.E.F. for bouts on Saturday nights.

**ENGLISH RULES MAY GOVERN U.S. BOXING**  
Army, Navy and Civilian Fight Board Said to Favor Change  
Boxing in the United States will be patterned after the manner of conducting the sport in England, according to plans of the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control, recently incorporated at Albany, N. Y.

There has been considerable criticism of the English system by American boxers, especially those who took part in the international tournament at Albert Hall, but some of the old-timers are strong for the English rules.

Jack McAuliffe, the only unbeaten world champion, now a Knight of Columbus secretary in France, is outspoken in favor of the way bouts are conducted in England. He says the referee has no business in the ring and that when he is there, unless he is honest, he can handle the breaks in such a manner as seriously to injure a fighter's chance of winning.

**Referee Has No Right in Ring**  
"I favor the English system," said McAuliffe to the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES. "Boxers are supposed to know the rules, but there are very few who have ever read them from cover to cover. If a man lives up to the Marquis of Queensbury rules he will learn to his regret. These rules are the Bible of the boxing game. The referee has no right in the ring. If he is honest he is in the way, anyway, and if he is a crook he ever gives one or the other of the fighters a poke in the stomach or neck when breaking the non that, repeated often, is enough of a handicap to cause his defeat."

"In my opinion, the boxing game is coming back to stay, and I am glad to see that promoters in the States are beginning to interpret the handwriting on the wall."

Speaking of the necessity for boxers being in condition before entering the ring, McAuliffe said:

"That fighters should be in the best condition before entering the ring is absolutely essential. An old saying in days gone by was, 'Condition beats game and reading,' and this applies to every form of athletics as much as it ever did."

McAuliffe is in Paris with Jimmy Twyford, an old hand at the ring game, known throughout New York State as owner and manager of the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn for years. Twyford has charge of athletes for the Knights of Columbus at Dijon.

## GERMANS WORRIED OVER TANK INVASION

Motorized Artillery Sets  
Rhine Villages Agog  
With Rumor

The Americans are mobilizing along the Rhine hundreds of small tanks for the purpose of suddenly invading Germany, according to a rumor that has spread from village to village among the German folk throughout the area of the American Army of Occupation. The rumor has also penetrated into interior Germany and is causing the inhabitants beyond No Man's Land to keep a sharp lookout toward the frontier.

The supposed tanks are nothing more than small caterpillar tractors that have replaced artillery horses. The tractors are neatly camouflaged and resemble small tanks. The fact that hundreds of them are to be seen and heard daily throughout the area, only alarms the Germans the more, for they cannot understand why an expensive thing like a tractor should replace an ordinary horse.

The Field Artillery units with the Army of Occupation are being motorized as fast as tanks can be sent into Germany. Some of the units were already motorized when the Army marched to the Rhine, while others moved in with the motor power. Many of the horses which long ago did their bit are being relieved from duty.

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Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at  
3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.  
These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request.  
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DIARIES FOR 1919 United States Army Regulations, etc. Fine Collection of War Posters

## 13 BASE HOSPITALS TO START HOME SOON

190,888 Patients A. E. F.'S  
Largest Total Any  
One Week

The departure this week for the United States of Base Hospitals Nos. 2 and 18 and the designation of 13 other base hospitals of the A.E.F. for early embarkation emphasizes the falling off in the number of sick and wounded patients since the signing of the armistice. The base hospital units which are under orders to return to the States are: No. 2, Rouen; No. 5, Boulogne; No. 10, Le Tréport; Nos. 29 and 33, London; No. 34, Nantes; No. 62, Marseilles; No. 72, Meuses; No. 92, Kermour; No. 94, Tennes; No. 95, Beaune, and Nos. 105 and 112, Kerbourg.

Late figures given out by the Chief Surgeon's Office show that the greatest number of A.E.F. patients in base and camp hospitals and convalescent camps in France and England was in the week ending November 7, 1918, when a total of 190,888 beds were occupied by sick and wounded. Of these beds, 39,778 were classed as emergency beds, mostly under tentage. On the day the armistice was signed, November 11, A.E.F. hospitals and convalescent camps could have provided a total of 285,232 normal and emergency beds. Plans would have provided eventually 423,722 normal beds, with an emergency expansion up to 541,000 beds.

On November 11 there were in operation 134 base hospitals, 66 camp hospitals, and 12 convalescent camps.

On January 25 the number of patients in base and camp hospitals and convalescent camps had fallen to 97,458, of whom 18,214 were Class A men awaiting evacuation.

To date the following A.E.F. hospitals have been abandoned: 69 base, 34 camp, 11 evacuation, 12 mobile.

**Men of the Allied Armies**  
A royal welcome awaits you at the home of  
The Loyal Order of Moose  
45 BOULEVARD MALESHERBES  
(near Madeleine Church)  
We never close and something doing all the time.

**WALTHAM**  
**WATCHES**  
can be repaired at  
**KIRBY, BEARD & CO.**  
5, Rue Auber,  
(near the Opéra)  
PARIS

**What Men Throw Up in the Air**  
Two men stood at an open window watching a mob before a newspaper bulletin-board in the street.  
"They've lost their heads!" commented one man.  
"Look again, Reginald," said the other man, "so far as I can see they've only lost their hats."

The news on that bulletin-board read: "German Surrender!" The men in that crowd were throwing their hats up in the air.  
You may think that men don't value their headgear very highly, when they act this way. But men only throw their hats up in the air when something so big has happened that they have to show how great they feel.  
They just have to do something they seldom do and be extravagant about it. Up go their hats.  
A man needs some pretty big celebration as an excuse to be caught going around without his hat. He doesn't want to be thought a nut.  
When you come back—and this time the ships will be lighted and you can smoke—you'll find Mallory Hats on sale at the right prices in the best stores in your home-town.

**Mallory Hats**  
E. A. MALLORY & SONS, INC.  
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## SINGLE SPY EFFORT IN 50,700 LETTERS

Chemical Tests by Base Censors Reveal One Case of Treachery

**SOME INNOCENT ATTEMPTS**  
Search for Codes in Suspected Documents Another Laborious but Fascinating Job

Evidence of the loyalty of the American soldier is contained in the records of the Base Censor of the A.E.F.

Out of 50,700 letters held up by the Base Censor for various reasons and submitted to chemical tests to determine whether they carried information of value to the enemy concealed by the use of invisible ink, only one case of actual treachery on the part of a member of the A.E.F. was discovered, the records show.

If there were traitors or spies in the American Army attempting to get military information to the enemy during the great Allied offensive that crushed Germany, they did not, apparently, attempt any tricks with the mails.

Examination of the 50,700 letters was made in the laboratories of the Base Censor and covered the period from September 23, 1918, to February 6, 1919.

The work in the laboratories of the Base Censor, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be described in detail, is performed by a staff of four officers and five enlisted men, all experts in their line.

### Secret Chemical Test

This force closely examines all mail addressed to neutral countries and selected letters directed to the United States. Some of the suspected letters are subjected to a simple test which requires only a few minutes; others are put through a secret chemical test which is infallible in the detection of the use of invisible ink.

Examinations of suspected mail involves also a search for codes, a laborious job, but as fascinating to those to whom the task is delegated as is the work in the laboratories. Examination of the 50,700 letters turned over to the laboratory experts by Capt. B. A. Adams, Base Censor, disclosed quite a few cases wherein soldiers endeavored to convey information to friends in neutral countries, such as Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, of their whereabouts. In some of these instances information of value to the enemy was found, but, according to Capt. Adams, there was no intention on the part of the writers to be disloyal or to aid Germany, except in one case, the details of which are secret.

## WINTER DAYS ALONG THE RHINE

Now that the Third Army is settled, dentists with the various outfits have more engagements than even the Red Cross nurses at telephone operators. Often their appointment books—the dentists—are filled weeks ahead of time.

Two Yanks were hooked recently for a scrap at Coblenz, and they got to talking about it in the afternoon. Then they started to argue, and before their friends could separate they had become embroiled in a good old fashioned catch-as-catch-can fight. The result was that they languished in the brig that night, while substitutes fought in the big ring at Coblenz in their stead.

The 146th and 148th Field Artillery Regiments used to wander up and down the front line last season, belonging to no division and fighting wherever they were sent. Now they are taking life more or less easy at Trier. And at Trier are located some of the finest of German pottery works, so that the Yanks are enabled to lay in a large stock of beautiful pipes, which, after all, are some of the things for which Germans are noted. And the best part of it is that they don't cost as much as a helmet or a luger or even an iron cross, and they make the best souvenirs in the world.

Up at Dierdorf, headquarters of the 128th Infantry, some members of the command are bathing in a brewery—no, not in beer.

He was a big, fat, unusually jolly mess sergeant who relieved himself of his feelings by laughing and rubbing his hands in a very disappetened mess on the side of a hill, prey to all the icy winds that blow, and had just been ragged by his American buddies. His bulky, smoky field range refused to bat 200.

"Why don't you fellows give us a write-up?" he demanded as he came out of his inferno, surrounded by smoke and rubbing his snorting eyes. "You write about the fine hotel kitchens and other swell places where the Third Army cooks are working and make everyone think there's something in the whole damned kitchen. And look at that." He pointed dramatically toward his abode, which resembled a hovel rather than a kitchen.

"And," he continued, with a final vicious dig at his eyes, "we ain't sleeping in no beds where you have to come up for air, either."

The Yanks are piling history on top of the historic Kaiserin Augusta Gymnasium, at Coblenz, founded in 1582. The sprawling, at various times, of Poles, Russians, French and Swedes, it finally fell to the Germans; and now Americans are going there to school every night.

The Roman amphitheater at Trier is proving a great Mecca for Yanks on leave from the front. In 1582, the amphitheater was used by the Romans as a place of execution for advanced G.I.s. They like best to climb down the narrow steps leading to the poisonous space beneath the big arena, where the wild beasts were kept in cavernous holes out of the rock. They are shown other caverns where the Horatians and the Cicerones, captured by Roman legions, were imprisoned forth. Healed, to meet their death in the arena, while applause or shouts of disapproval echoed from the ring of hills about the city.

In the center of this smelly dungeon is a wide pool of water, crossed by a narrow wooden bridge. And, fastened to the railing of the bridge, at its center, is nailed a mystery. The first Yanks passing through on the way to Germany paused and wondered. The top was smooth and white. They invited something—which one doubt they supplied. He whipped out his knife, and in a few minutes had carved his initials at the top, in one corner (history is American as to whether it was the left or right hand corner). Those first initials settled the fate of that board for all time. Now its surface is either hashed with the initials or covered with the hieroglyphics of wandering soldiers.

## A.E.F. CENSORING UP TO DATE



Mixing the Preparation That Will Decide Whether a Suspected Letter Contains an Invisible Message

## LONGEST, SHORTEST, SOONEST AND SOME OF THE REST OF THE—ESTS

Are you a record breaker?  
Who is the shortest man in the A.E.F.  
Who weighs the most?  
Who weighs the least?  
Who is the youngest?  
Who is the oldest?  
Who has been longest in the Army?

Pvt. Eugene L. Kelley's recently published claim to have made the journey between enlistment and France at record speed has been shot all to pieces. Private Kelley did the business in 21 days, but many others beat that figure all hollow.

Of course, the returns are not all in, but it looks as though the record would be held by Pvt. Alexander W. Stephens, Medical Detachment, 80th Pioneer Infantry. In his report he says:

"Received orders to report to the adjutant at Camp Meade, August 28. On August 27 I went to camp to get some dope on the Army game. Saw my friends who were in the 80th Pioneer Infantry and who were leaving the next day. I immediately joined the 80th and the next day boarded a transport, and on September 7 was on French soil—exactly ten days after joining the Army."

It figures up more like 11 days to us, but at that it is the best yet. Sgt. Maj. Harry Cohn, Headquarters Army Artillery, First Army, did pretty well. He reported at Camp Upton on April 1 last and arrived in France April 16.

Then Base Hospital No. 4 from Cleveland can prove that its personnel arrived overseas only 12 days after enlistment, although it took them another week to reach France. A negro battalion of the 539th Engineers enlisted at Camp Gordon August 30, reached Liverpool September 17 and got to Le Havre five days later.

Sgt. H. W. Struhsmeier enlisted August 5, 1917, joined the 82nd Trench Mortar Battalion, Signal Corps, the next day, and reached St. Nazaire on August 20—a little matter of 16 days, but Musicians Shullie and Spear, of the 46th C.A.C., beat him by one day.

Pvt. Warren W. Hamilton, of Company A, 125th Engineers, really has them all stopped. He joined the Allied colors on two occasions and made two trips to France in a total elapsed time of 29 days. These 29 days were divided as follows: Two in training camp, five in embarkation camp, and 22 on shipboard. It happened this way, according to Private Hamilton:

"I enlisted in Company E, of the 57th Engineers, at Camp Laurel, Md., on September 13, 1918, and landed at Brest, September 20—18 days. In case some speed artist gets under my record, I have another record trip across the pond to face him, namely: On June 20, 1917, I enlisted with the French Army through the American Field Service and sailed the same day. Reached Bordeaux July 1, and incidentally was in Paris on July 4, 1917, for General Pershing's reception of the American troops through the streets by American troops."

Sgt. Leslie W. Claxton, of the office of the Director of Military Operations, is buried. He enlisted on February 11, 1918, and was in France on February 14, 1918.

Yes, but he enlisted in London. What about the considerable number of Yanks who were in France within less than one minute after enlistment?

The present riddled condition of Private Kelley's speed record compares favorably with the record of Mechanic Mook, whose claim to distinction was recently set forth in these columns, as follows:

"If Mechanic Mook, six feet eight inches high, of Kansas and the 24th Aero Squadron, is not the tallest soldier in the A.E.F., he would like to be shown. He weighs 215 pounds and invites a controversy."

Pvt. Benjamin F. Davis reports from the Casual Camp, Hospital Center, Savenay: "I am six feet 11 inches and weigh 220 pounds."

The photograph he encloses makes it seem plausible.

Meanwhile, Charles Brady, 114th Infantry, four feet 11 inches, and Earl Perkins, 53rd Infantry, six feet six inches, challenge the A.E.F. for a longer and shorter friendship.

The mail contest shows that some people have all the luck. Pvt. Leo J. Hoofding, of the Motor Transport Corps, for instance, had, by January 17, received from one person, his brother—61 letters, all written since Armistice day. Five were written by Armistice day. One was 31 feet long, contained 2,500 words and weighed over five ounces.

J. Hulitt, of the Graves Registration Service, on the other hand, reports, as of January 31, that, since his arrival in France last September he had not received a single letter from his folks until the other day, when one arrived under date of January 12, complaining of his long and mysterious silence and protesting that they had been writing him regularly. He himself has written dutifully three times a week.

In behalf of Ice Plant Company No. 301, of Giverny, some one whose initials cannot be made out takes the liberty of denying Butchery Company No. 310 the championship of the A.E.F. at handling beef. "Twenty men at our system of throwing the bull are capable of handling 120 tons a day. We have averaged that for nine months." No. 310 also gets this crushing comment from Butchery Company No. 301:

"With the exception of Refrigerator and Ice Plant Company No. 301 at A.P.O. No. 713, Butchery Company No. 301 has handled five times as much meat as any other organization in France. As to Butchery Company No. 310, we desire to call their attention to the following figures, taken from our office records for July, 1918:

"During July, 1918, we received in refrigerated cars, American and French, and transferred to French box cars in this yard 5,253,489 pounds of beef. During the same period, and in addition to the above, we reconditioned from this station 1,241,063 pounds of beef. On our record day we transferred 309,855 pounds of beef from refrigerator to box cars. We handled every quarter of this beef by hand, and our crew consisted of three crews of six men each and two checkers to the crew, a total of

## BUCK HEADS PARADE, BUT NOT FOR FUN

Robbed Company of Its Passes by—Well, They Got Even

There is a private in the Headquarters Company of the 79th Field Artillery at Camp Meuse, France, who will remember for the rest of his days a parade of his company which he led.

It was a most unusual parade. The private in question didn't want to lead it, but he had to. He was the cause of it. He returned last week with venereal disease from a seven-day leave. His outfit was the one with a head on all passes for a month if the cases of venereal disease among its members reached a certain figure. His case made the number which brought down the ban.

His indignant comrades, determined to punish him made him march at the head of the company carrying a large sign reading: "G. I. I ROBBED MY COMPANY OF ITS PASSES."

With a band following the culprit, and with the company in column of squads, the parade formed. The American units on one side of the regimental street and down the other and through the grounds surrounding the officers' quarters. The parade lasted an hour.

### 720-MILE ROAD JOB ON

Thirty-five hundred Engineers in Base Section No. 2—far and near about Bordeaux—are starting to repair 720 miles of French roads. Their work is a part of the effort through the whole A.E.F. now being made under agreement with the French Government whereby American units will restore highways damaged by American traffic.

One hundred miles of road will be entirely resurfaced in this base section, while the rest will require only general repairs. The work will require 175,000 to 200,000 tons of crushed stone, which will be obtained mostly from quarries leased by the A.E.F.

The working force at present consists of six companies of the 311th Engineers and five of the 312th.

"What would you call three K.P.s all under 21 years old?"  
"I'll bite. What would you?"  
"I'll bite. A minor detail."

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856

**THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.**  
BRISTOL, Conn., U.S.A.  
Knit Underwear for Men  
"Sandman" Sleeping Garments

### Moi aussi!

"Just met a couple 'birds' I usta know back home," said Pvt. Yank, with a grin.

"So did I," said Corp. Yank, with another, "have one!"

**OWL**

TWO DEFENDABLE CIGARS

FRIENDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY SINCE 1876

General Cigar Company, Inc.  
New York

### Your Pet Food

Your pet food wasn't in your rations and perhaps you couldn't get it when on leave. You are probably planning to break all speed and duration records in conveying it from plate to mouth when you get home.

If your pet food happens to be apple tapioca pudding, try the sort made out of Minute Tapioca.

It's delicious—and filling!

Minute Tapioca Company  
Orange, Mass., U.S.A.



## What Hart Schaffner & Marx dealers will do for you

Maybe you're pretty well acquainted with the merchant who sells our clothes back in your old home town—maybe you just know of him.

It doesn't make any difference; when you get back you can be sure that he's going to give you the best clothes values possible; our clothes; that you'll get lively style and if the clothes aren't everything you think they ought to be you can have your money back.

You can't make a mistake in any home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

**Hart Schaffner & Marx**

## LANGRES SCHOOLS FAST CLOSING UP

Made Lots of Noise While Going, Asserts Prominent Farmer

The school area around Langres is no longer a modern battlefield. A "ferme" sign decorates the front door of almost every barracks that was occupied by enthusiastic aspirants two months ago. The windows that once told travelers of the midnight oil episode are now as dark as night itself.

For the straggling aspirants, troubled lieutenants, and even the brigadier-generals who pursued their lessons into the wee hours of morn have all gone. The area is quiet as a graveyard, and the old farmer on the hill above the gas school, who used to run by the gas house, holding his nose for fear of being suddenly put to sleep by a deadly odor, now walks or drives by peacefully and predicts a quiet season.

The Turenne Barracks where young aspirants used to sit up late at night averting vengeance on the non-com instructors, is now occupied by French infantry. All the modern improvements installed by the Americans have disappeared, while the place is slowly but surely becoming a real French institution, with canteens dangling from the musette hooks on the walls and a faint color of pinard in the atmosphere.

The General Staff School, Army School of the Line, Army M.G. School, Anti-Aircraft School, Intelligence School, Army Infantry Special School, Trench Artillery School, Army School of Artillery Studies, Army Engineer Candidates' School and Gas School are closed. The Army School of Artillery Studies has been moved to Trier, Germany. The Tank Corps School is closing by degrees and will hang out the "ferme" sign sometime next month.

The barracks in the school area are being taken over by the French and will be demobilized. If the predictions of the old farmer come true, the large barracks will become pastures and drill grounds garden spots by the middle of next June.

"The Americans were not a bad lot," the old farmer says, "but they made a hell of a lot of unnecessary noise."

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